A Mini Project Report

On

Automatic License Plate Recognition Using OpenCV

Submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

Bachelor of Technology

in

Electronics & Communication Engineering

by

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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

*This is to certify that the Mini Project entitled "*AUTOMATIC LICENSE PLATE RECOGNITION BY USING OPEN CV*" that is being submitted by*

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is in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of BACHELOR OF *TECHNOLOGY in* ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING *to* JNTUA , ANANTHAPURAMU. *The results embodied in this Mini Project report have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree.*

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Submitted for the mini project viva-voce examination held on _____

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ABSTRACT

Automatic License Plate Recognition system is a real time embedded system which automatically recognizes the license plate of vehicles. There are many applications ranging from complex security systems to common areas and from parking admission to urban traffic control. Automatic license plate recognition (ALPR) has complex characteristics due to diverse effects such as of light and speed. Most of the ALPR systems are built using proprietary tools like Matlab. This paper presents an alternative method of implementing ALPR systems using Free Software including Python and the Open Computer Vision Library.

Keywords: License plate, Computer Vision, Pattern Recognition, Python, OCR

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

The scientific world is deploying research in intelligent transportation systems which have a significant impact on peoples´ lives. Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR) is a computer vision technology to extract the license number of vehicles from images. It is an embedded system which has numerous applications and challenges. Typical ALPR systems are implemented using proprietary technologies and hence are costly. This closed approach also prevents further research and development of the system. With the rise of free and open source technologies the computing world is lifted to new heights. People from different communities interact in a multi-cultural environment to develop solutions for mans never ending problems. One of the notable contribution of the open source community to the scientific world is Python. Intel's researches in Computer Vision bore the fruit called Open Computer Vision (OpenCV) library, which can support computer vision development.

Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR) has been a frequent topic of research [1]–[3] due to many practical applications, such as automatic toll collection, traffic law enforcement, private spaces access control and road traffic monitoring. ALPR systems typically have three stages: License Plate (LP) detection, character segmentation and character recognition. The earlier stages require higher accuracy or almost perfection, since failing to detect the LP would probably lead to a failure in the next stages either. Many approaches search first for the vehicle and then its LP in order to reduce processing time and eliminate false positives. Although ALPR has been frequently addressed in the literature, many studies and

solutions are still not robust enough on real-world scenarios. These solutions commonly depend on certain constraints, such as specific cameras or viewing angles, simple backgrounds, good lighting conditions, search in a fixed region, and certain types of vehicles (they would not detect LPs from vehicles such as motorcycles, trucks or buses).

Computer vision is certainly one of the most popular applications when we talk about AI. Hype aside, we were ever captivated by it since it is the most significant organ of human sense that concerns the human sight [8] [22]. We found plenty of computer vision projects with people's faces and/or bodies. As a result, we have decided to instead undertake a project on auto registration plates [9] [6]. Another reason why we've worked on this topic is that it makes it possible to recognize, extract and display the license plate number, immediately after detection of the license plate, in the usage of Optical Character Recognition (OCR) [7] [3]. Today's magical sciencedeploys research in smart transport systems that touch the lives of humans greatly. The AVLPR is a computerized vision system that detect car numeric plate from images [27] [13]. All standard AVLPR systems involve proprietary technologies and are therefore pricey to implement. People from many groups interact to discover solutions to hu-man problems never ending in a diversified setting. Python is one of the leading contributors to this scientific realm by the open source community [21] [11]. Intel's Computer Vision research bores fruit, the Open Computer Vision (openCV) library that supports the growth of computer vision.

The recognition of the number plate is done via the uploading of photographs from the front or back of a vehicle and then the processing of the image for the iden-tification of the vehicle license plate [20] [18].

There are three primary phases such as: First of all, the identification and location of a number plate in this segment improves the visuals of the scene throughout the processing [1] [5]. The second step is to separate the character segmentation characters from the detected numeric plates in order to retain the useful information for future processing [19] [14]. In the third step the text is translated into encoded text data using OCR.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE SURVEY

ALPR plays a key role in a variety of real-world applications, including automatic toll collection, traffic law enforcement, parking lot access management, and road traffic monitoring [1]–[4]. ALPR extracts a vehicle's licence plate number from photos captured by a colour, black-and-white, or infrared camera. A combination of techniques, such as object detection, image processing, and pattern recognition, is used to achieve it. ALPR is also known as automatic vehicle identification, automatic number plate recognition, and optical character recognition (OCR) for automobiles. The detection and recognition of licence plates is complicated by differences in plate types or settings.

According to (Bhargavi Suvarnam, et. al. ,2019)[1] Recognition is a genre of manipulation of digitized image automation for discovering the number plate details from a given image. Due to various factors, it is difficult to achieve great recognition results for the license plate. In general, human beings can easily read characters in license plate, but the machine cannot do until it is trained to do so. Now a day‘s vehicles are increasing day by day, to note down every vehicle plate number manually is difficult. To avoid that, optical character recognition (OCR) technology is used which extracts the license plate directly. In this paper, CNN (convolution neural network) –GRU (gated recurrent unit) model is developed.CNN is used for feature extraction and GRU is used for sequencing without using any segmentation methods. Finally, the character is recognized by utilizing a model design which is prepared on the dataset by GRU unit. A deep learning technique increases

performance than traditional approaches like template matching. The testing precision of the proposed framework is 100% and training accuracy is 90%.

According to (Thanh-Nga Nguyen, et al., 2018) [2], License plate recognition is a form of an intelligent transportation system. Although, there have been many studies on plate detection, character segmentation, and character recognition, many challenges have still remained. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) has proven to be a powerful classification tool to achieve state-of-the-art results on various recognition tasks. In the problem of number plate recognition, CNN based methods are being used to solve problems such as plate detection, character segmentation, and character recognition. Quality of identification depends on the quality of each task. Viet Nam does not have a recognition system that combines the three tasks together. So, our key idea is to combine detection, segmentation, and recognition of multi-character number plates using CNN. They purpose is to recognize the full sequence of the number plate without presegmentation. This paper presents a CNN-based method for high accuracy car license plate recognition. The presented methods are evaluated 1,000 plate images of US car plates and 1,000 plate images for Vietnamese car plate recognition. The experimental results show that our network achieves better performance than many standard plate detection and recognition algorithms. This dataset and the investigation results could be used as a baseline for future research in the field.

According to (Golam Rabbani et al, 2018), In today‘s world automatic license plate recognition play an important role in monitoring and organizing vehicles. In this paper, we propose a method of detecting and recognizing the license plates of vehicles in an automatic way in our country. The system

can be used to collect toll, in car parking and find stolen vehicles. We have used different image processing techniques like resizing image, image binarization, connected component analysis, image enhancement and noise filtering. Our system is composed of four main modules, such as detection of the license plate area, extraction of license plate. Then, segmentation of characters and words and finally recognition of the characters and words. As Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) imposed a common standard for vehicle license plate, the size and aspect ratio of all license plates are same. We have used a threshold value to detect and extract the license plate based on our analysis. Afterward, for character segmentation, we used connected components. Later, we used deep learning tool the Convolutional Neural Network‘ for character recognition. Due to the lack of a standard data set, we have developed a customized dataset of Bangladeshi number plate for the implementation of our method. The accuracy of ourproposed system is 95.42%.

CHAPTER-3

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In India, basically, there are two kinds of license-plates, black characters in white plate and black characters in yellow plate. The former for private vehicles and latter for commercial, public service vehic les. The system tries to address these two categories of plates.[Reference 1]

3.1 System Design:

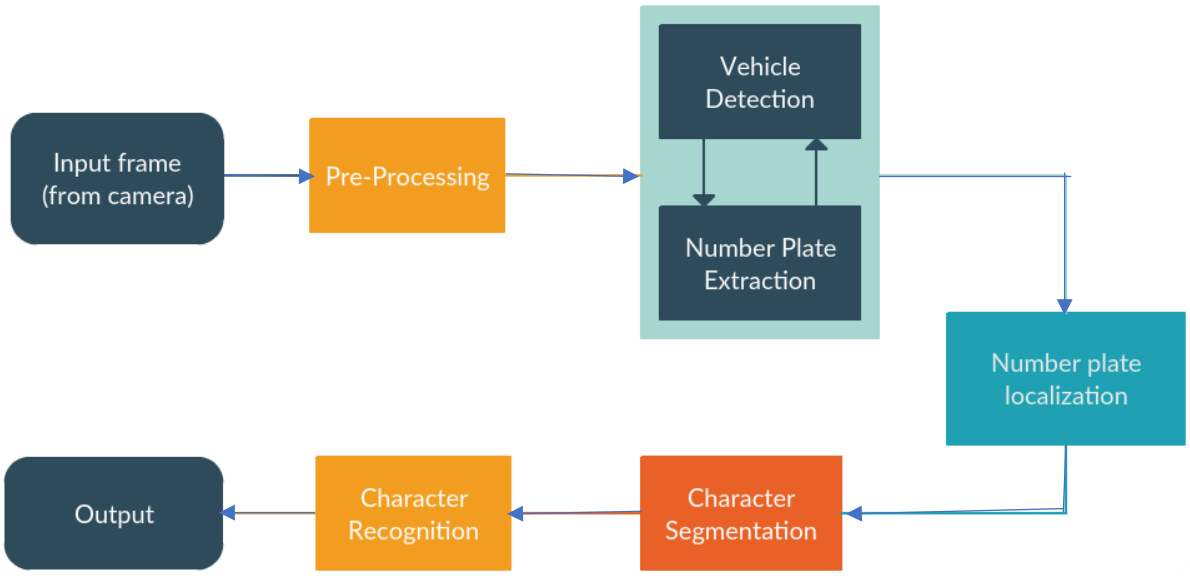

Fig 3.1 shows: System design of ALPR

3.2 Capture

The image of the vehicle is captured using a high resolution photographic camera. A better choice is an Infrared (IR) camera. The camera may be rolled and pitched with respect to the license plates.

Fig 3.2 shows: Input image of Number plate in vehicle

3.3. Preprocess

Preprocessing is the set algorithms applied on the image to enhance the quality. It is an important and common phase in any computer vision system. For the present system preprocessing involves two processes: Resize – The image size from the camera might be large and can drive the system slow. It is to be resized to a feasible aspect ratio. Convert Color Space – Images captured using IR or photographic cameras will be either in raw format or encoded into some multimedia standards. Normally, these images will be in RGB mode, with three channels(viz. red, green and blue).

Fig 3.3 shows: Image Converted In RGB Mode

After performing the steps 1 and 2, the image is passed to next component.

3.4. License Plate Extractor

This is most critical process in License Plate Recognition System. In this process we apply different techniques on image to detect and extract license plate. This process is divided in two parts.

3.4.1 License Plate Detection through Haar-like features

In image processing techniques, Haar-like features are used to recognize objects from image . If our proposed system is selected to detect only license plates then the Haar-like features are used for this purpose and no further processing is done. This technique is old and laborious and more over needs a large database to store the collected samples nearly about 10000 images of the plates and characters

3.4.2 License Plate Detection through Edge Detection

In the other case, if our proposed system has to recognize license plates, then the binary image is created from the image. After that following steps are performed to extract license plate from binary image: 1. Four Connected Points are searched from binary image. 2. Width/Height ratio is matched against those

connected points. 3. License Plate region is extracted from image. 4. Transformation of extracted license plate is performed. Then the extracted license plate is passed to next component for further processing. This approach is quick and takes less execution time and memory with high a efficiency ratio. That's why we have adopted this technique in our project.

Fig 3.4 shows: License Plate Extraction

3.5 Character Segmentation

In this part further image processing is done on extracted license plate to remove unnecessary data. After character segmentation, the extracted license plate has only those characters that belong to license number. This also achieved with the width height ratios matching with the contours detected on extracted number plate.

Fig 3.5 shows: Optical Character Recognition

Finally, the selected blobs are send to a Optical Character Recognition (OCR) Engine, which returns the ASCII of the license number.

3.6 Assumptions

The objective of our thesis is to detect and recognize license plate. Our application is based on following assumptions:

1. Maximum expected distance between car and camera: 5 meters.

2.Minimum Camera angle: 90 degree (looking straight at the license plate).

3.Image should be captured in daylight.

4.Minimum Camera resolution: 3 Mega Pixel. It is expected that it would not work efficiently during night time, rainy and cloudy days because mobiles cameras are not equipped with proper lightning. It is also expected that it will give results with decreasing accuracy with angles deviating signicantly from the 90-degree(ideal) angle.

5. The new algorithm proposed for character recognition would give results with considerable percentage of errors on implementation.

6. The efficiency of the proposed system can be measured only in terms of number of license plates successfully and correctly recognized which can only be measured upon implementation.

7. Efficiency and Performance of new system may decline due to discard of OCR library but the memory requirements will decrease and also the effort for installing, configuring and running the system would decrease.

New Components of Proposed System as compared to traditional system

DETECTION ALGORITHM :

We are designing this system specifically for the new proposed high security number plates which have black boundary across the number plate and also have a uniform font all across the country. So we are going to utilize this black boundary in our system by using edge based license plate detection method in our system. traditionally haar like features are used for detection. This algorithm needs a large number of license plate images which are manually obtained from a number of images including the backgrounds. It requires a larger memory to run, which is not suitable for embedded systems. Another problem with the systems using AdaBoost is that they are slower than the edge-based methods. This system is very sensitive to the distance between the camera and the license plate as well as the view angle. So we can eliminate all the above problems by using edge based detection method for our system. however detection rate of edge based method is slightly less than haar like features. This can be supported by the study conducted by some research students of Linnaeus university. Haar like feature were 96% accurate while edge based method was 87% accurate.

OCR LIBRARY NOT USED :

In traditional system OCR Library is used which has to be installed, configured and run and which actually recognize the characters. We are not using this library. Instead we are developing our own algorithm for character reading. also OCR engines occupy more than 25 MB space and configuration of OCR engine has to be done with the source code. Compiler takes quite long time in compilation of typical OCR code because of the specific quality checks, spell checks, valid word checks etc. these checks are not required in ALPR case because spell checks, valid word checks are useless in case of number plates. so our algorithm is simple, fast and occupies less memory than an OCR engine. also it is expected that it will provide correct results upon implementation.

3.7 Proposed Algorithm

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW ALGORITHM FOR CHARACTER RECOGONITION

In this part, character segmented license plate is passed to optical character recognition algorithm designed by us which uses a matrix transformation of the pixel value of the binary and thus applying various filtration and extraction techniques which uniquely identifies the characters. OCR Algorithm returns license plate in text format. Which is later stored in a text file thus reducing the space in the memory storage.[Reference 3]

* Our algorithm uses a 3-4 MB database of 36 files(images). □ These 36 images are samples containing capital alphabets(A-Z) and numerals(0-9).

*These images will be colored images but only of one color say red. So pixel values where there is character is 255,0,0. □ and where the space is empty the value is 255,255,255. then the characters obtained after character segmentation are mapped with the characters in the data base one by one * The character

obtained from segmentation is mapped to a matrix one by one. * then this matrix is compared with the sample images in database one by one.

* if the character matches then the value of the character is returned. Else next character is matched.

* if any of the 36 characters don't match with the image then either there is a distorted image or the number plate is invalid. In this condition a message will be returned.

* The matrix used will be preferably 20x20.

* for mapping between sample image and actual character we are using green intensity pixels. Because their value is 0 at every point where there is character and 255 where there is white background.

*we could have used blue intensity as well.

*this algorithm will thus possibly be able to detect similar characters like 8 and B because percentage of matching of one character will be higher than other.

* It is assumed that if any image is matched with 70- 80% pixel intensities we assume that character matches .

*then matrix is refreshed and new character gets copied in matrix. the process continues until all the characters in license plate gets matched.

3.7.1 Algorithm for OCR Reader

Import numpy as np

Import cv2

Import imutils

Import pytesseract

```
Pytesseract.pytesseract.tesseract_cmd = “C:\Program Files (x86)\Tesseract-OCR\tesseract.exe

# Read the image file

Image = cv2.imread(‘car2.jpg)

# Resize the image file

Image = imutils.resize(image, width=500)

# Display the original image

cv2.imshow(“Original Image”, image)

cv2.waitKey(0)

# RGB to Gray scale conversion

gray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

cv2.imshow(“1 – Grayscale Conversion”, gray)

cv2.waitKey(0)

# Noise removal with iterative bilateral filter removes noise while preserving edges

Gray = cv2.bilateralFilter(gray, 11, 17, 17)

cv2.imshow(“2 – Bilateral Filter”, gray)

cv2.waitKey(0)

# Find Edges of the grayscale image

Edged = cv2.Canny(gray, 170, 200)

 cv2.imshow(“3 – Canny Edges”, edged)
```

```
cv2.waitKey(0)

# Find Contours based on edges

Cnts, new = cv2.findcontours(edged.copy(), cv2.RETR_LIST, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)

# create copy of original image to draw all countours

Img1 = image.copy()

cv2.drawCountours(img1, cnts, -1, (0,255,0), 3)

cv2.imshow("4- All Contours", img1)

cv2.waitKey(0)

# sort contours based their area keeping minimum area as '30'(anything smaller than not be considered)

cnts=sorted(cnts, key = cv2.contoursArea, reverse = True)[:30]

NumberPlateCnt = none

# Top 30 Contours

Img2 = image.copy()

cv2.drawContours(img2, cnts, -1, (0,255,0), 3)

cv2.imshow("5- Top 30 Contours", img2)

cv2.waitKey(0)

# Loop over out contours to find the best possible approximate contour of number plate

count = 0
```

```
idx =7

for c in cnts:

peri = cv2.arcLength(c, True)

approx. = cv2.approxPolyDP(c, 0.02 * peri, True)

# print (“approx = “,approx)

If len(approx) == 4:

NumberPlateCnt = approx

# crop those contours and store it in cropped images folder

x, y, w, h = cv2.boundingRect(c)

new_img = image[y:y + h, x:x+w]

cv2.imwrite(‘car2.jpg/’ + str(idx) + ‘.jpg’, new_img)

idx+=1

break

#Drawing the selected contour on the original image

#Print (NumberPlateCnt)

cv2.drawContours(image, [NumberPlateCnt], -1, (0,255,0), 3)

cv2.imshow(“Final Image With Number Plate Detected”, image)

cv2.waitKey(0)
```

3.8 Asymptotic analysis of Algorithm

Complexity of above code is O(mn2). Where m=36(A-Z , 0-9)and n is the pixel resolution. this is same as complexity of OCR reader.

But In traditional System OCR engine has database of 2^16 symbols(Unicode). So there value of m=2^16. Hence significant reduction in Time complexity. also since database is of 36 symbols instead of 2^16 it results in significant reduction in Space complexity.

CHAPTER-4

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

4.1 Advantages of OpenCV over MATLAB

Speed:

Matlab is built on Java, and Java is built upon C. So when you run a Matlab program, your computer is busy trying to interpret all that Matlab code. Then it turns it into Java, and then finally executes the code. OpenCV, on the other hand, is basically a library of functions written in C/C++. You are closer to directly provide machine language code to the computer to get executed. So ultimately you get more image processing done for your computers processing cycles, and not more interpreting. As a result of this, programs written in OpenCV run much faster than similar programs written in Matlab. So, conclusion? OpenCV is damn fast when it comes to speed of execution. For example, we might write a small program to detect peoples smiles in a sequence of video frames. In Matlab, we would typically get 3-4 frames analyzed per second. In OpenCV, we would get at least 30 frames per second, resulting in real-time detection.

Resources needed:

Due to the high level nature of Matlab, it uses a lot of your systems resources. And I mean A LOT! Matlab code requires over a gig of RAM to run through video. In comparison, typical OpenCV programs only require ~70mb of RAM to run in real-time. The difference as you can easily see is HUGE! [Reference 5].

Cost:

List price for the base (no toolboxes) MATLAB (commercial, single user License) is around USD 2150. OpenCV (BSD license) is free! Now, how do you beat that?

Portability:

MATLAB and OpenCV run equally well on Windows, Linux and MacOS. However, when it comes to OpenCV, any device that can run C, can, in all probability, run OpenCV.

Specific:

OpenCV was made for image processing. Each function and data structure was designed with the Image Processing coder in mind. Matlab, on the other hand, is quite generic. You get almost anything in the world in the form of toolboxes. All the way from financial toolboxes to highly specialized DNA toolboxes.

4.2 Despite all these amazing features, OpenCV does lose out over MATLAB on some points:

Ease of use:

Matlab is a relatively easy language to get to grips with. Matlab is a pretty high-level scripting language, meaning that you don't have to worry about libraries, declaring variables, memory management or other lower-level programming issues. As such, it can be very easy to throw together some code to prototype your image processing idea. Say for example I want to read in an image from file and display it.

Memory Management:

OpenCV is based on C. As such, every time you allocate a chunk of memory you will have to release it again. If you have a loop in your code where you allocate a chunk of memory in that loop and forget release it afterwards, you will get what is called a "leak". This is where the program will use a growing amount of memory until it crashes from no remaining memory. Due to the high-level

nature of Matlab, it is “smart” enough to automatically allocate and release memory in the background.

Matlabs memory management is pretty good. Unless your careful with your OpenCV memory allocation and releasing, you can still be frustrated beyond belief.

Development Environment:

Matlab comes with its own development environment. For OpenCV, there is no particular IDE that you have to use. Instead, you have a choice of any C programming IDE depending on whether you are using Windows, Linux, or OS X. For Windows, Microsoft Visual Studio or NetBeans is the typical IDE used for OpenCV. In Linux, its Eclipse or NetBeans, and in OSX, we use Apple’s Xcode.

Debugging:

Many of the standard dedugging operations can be used with both Matlab and OpenCV: breakpoints can be added to code, the execution of lines can be stepped through, variable values can be viewed during code execution etc. Matlab however, offers a number of additional debugging options over OpenCV. One great feature is that if you need to quickly see the output of a line of code, the semi-colon at the end can be omitted. Also, as Matlab is a scripting language, when execution is stopped at a particular line, the user can type and execute their own lines of code on the fly and view the resulting output without having to recompile and link again. Added to this is are Matlab’s powerful functions for displaying data and images, resulting in Matlab being our choice for the easiest development environment for debugging code.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS


2 - Bilateral Filter
Close
IND
CG04MF2250


3 - Canny Edges
IND
CG04MF2250


4- All Contours
CG04MF2250


5- Top 30 Contours
Close
CG04MF2250


Final Image With Number Plate Detected
IND
CG04MF2250

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

CONCLUSION

The message of this research is to show that free and open source technologies are matured enough for scientific computing domains. The system works satisfactorily for wide variations in illumination conditions and different types of number plates commonly found in India. It is definitely a better alternative to the existing proprietary systems, even though there are known restrictions

FUTURE SCOPE

Currently We have proposed the algorithms for our ALPR system. In future we would implement this system on Open CV library and would also do the performance check of the system designed. We would do the performance analysis in terms of number of plates successfully recognized. So far the algorithms looks good and suitable but if the OCR algorithm won't work than we will try to give some new algorithm or would do the comparative study of different OCR present in the market and would try to choose the best among them and implement the system.

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